The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1901 XL—NO 27

PRESIDENT'S WILL

Filed for Probate on Friday.

ESTATE OF QUARTER MILLION.

Everything Left to the Widow, With Provisions for Maintenance of President's Mother and Sister—Document Drawn Up Four Years Ago.

Canton, Sept. 28.—Secretary George B. Cortelyou reached this city yesterday and is assisting Mrs. McKinley in disposing of matters connected with the late President's estate. The President's will was read to Mrs. McKinley, and all legal formalities for her to subscribe to were disposed of. At 3 o'clock Judge Wm. R. Day and Secretary Cortelyou went before Probate Judge Aungst and offered the will for probate. The following is the text of the will, which is in the President's own handwriting and was drawn up at the White House:

"I publish the following as my latest will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills.

"To my beloved wife, Ida S. McKinley, I bequeath all of my real estate, wherever situated, and the income of my personal property of which I may be possessed at death, during her natural life. I make the following charge upon all of my property, both real and personal: To pay my mother during her life $1,000 a year and at her death said sum to be paid to my sister, Helen McKinley. If the income from property be insufficient to keep my wife in great comfort and pay the annuity above provided, then I direct that such of my property be sold as to make a sum adequate for both purposes. Whatever property remains at the death of my wife I give to my brother and sisters, share and share alike. My chief concern is that my wife from my estate shall have all she requires for her comfort, and pleasure and that my mother shall be provided with whatever money she requires to make her old age comfortable and happy.

"Witness my hand and seal this twenty-second day of October, 1897, to my last will and testament, made at the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

"The foregoing will was witnessed by us this twenty-second day of October, 1897, at the request of the testator and his name signed thereto in our presence and our signatures signed hereto in his presence.

G. B. CORTELYOU.
CHARLES LOEFFLER."

With the will was presented the following recommendation dated, September 27, 1901:

"I, Ida S. McKinley, widow of William McKinley, deceased, hereby decline the administration of his estate and recommend the appointment of William R. Day and George B. Cortelyou as administrators, with the will annexed."

It is given out on authority that the McKinley estate will total $225,000 to $250,000, including life insurance of $67,000. Aside from this insurance the estate consists of real estate here and contiguous to Canton and of deposits in Washington banks. Monday morning has been fixed by the probate court for a hearing prior to probating the will. Then it is expected Secretary Cortelyou and Judge Day will be finally appointed administrators of the estate with will annexed and will give bond.

Secretary Cortelyou made the necessary affidavit as to the genuineness of the signature of the President and of his own. Mr. Loeffler will reach here today and make affidavit as to his signature and to having seen the President attach his name to the document.

The regular examination of the county treasury has been made and the report filed by the board of examiners. The report shows the funds to be in excellent condition and that the records and accounts of the treasurer are correct in every respect. No funds have been overdrawn and every fund shows a balance on the credit column. The balances of the several funds are as follows: County fund, $12,459.76; poor fund, $20,680.76; children's home fund, $1,108.31; bridge fund, $1,744.67; building fund, $9,729.36; redemption fund, $15.24; unclaimed costs, $745.40; sheep fund, $540.03; institute fund, $808.33; Dow fund, $227.17; soldiers' relief fund, $4,165.21; school fund, $49.10; ditch fund, $3,384.29; election fund, $1,921.55; workhouse fund, $2,329.26 tax collection fund, $4,940.92; side path fund, $4.68; indebtedness, $11,367.44; making a total balance of $76,251.48 in the county funds.

COMPANY ORGANIZED.

Work on Factory to be Commenced at Once.

The Warwick Glass Company which perfected its organization Wednesday, is composed of the following stockholders: E. E. Fox, D. S. Souers, Wm. B. Humberger, J. M. Seese, J. W. McClymonds, C. M. Russell, J. N. Merwin, H. W. Loeffler, E. C. Merwin and C. O. Heggem A board of directors was chosen and the following officers elected: E. E. Fox, president; Wm. B. Humberger, vice president; J. N. Merwin, secretary and general manager; J. M. Seese, treasurer. The office of the company will be in the Warwick block in this city, and the erection of the factory at Warwick will be commenced at once.

SEVENTEEN TRUE BILLS.

Grand Jury Completes its Work.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

Michael McGovern Held for Complicity in the Bender Robbery—Numerous Assault and Battery Cases.

Canton, Sept. 28.—The grand jury finished its work this morning and returned its report at 9:30. During the six days that the jury has been in session one hundred and forty-nine witnesses have been examined. Seventeen true bills were returned. William Dannemiller was the foreman of the jury. Indictments were returned against the following:

Albert Moore, burglary and larceny.

Harry Shea, being a tramp.

Jessie K. Shaffer, petit larceny, two counts.

Samuel Bowers, non support of family.

Rush Palm, colored, burglary and larceny.

George Palm, colored, burglary and larceny.

George Glass, assault and battery.

Mel Ort, assault with intent to kill.

Frank Jones, assault with intent to rob.

Stacy Lewellyn, burglary and larceny.

Michael McGovern, burglary and larceny. McGovern was indicted for being implicated in the Bender robbery which was committed west of Massillon about four years ago.

The assignment of cases for next week was given out Friday. In court room No. 2 no court will be held, as Judge Ambler will go to Carrolton where he will hold court. The cases assigned before Judge McCarty are as follows:

Monday, September 30—Hearing motion docket; Baker vs Gerardet et al.; Hay vs. Blythe, et al.; Deckard vs. Hasler.

Tuesday—Pollock, et al., vs. Ketler, et al.; City of Alliance vs. L. E., A. & W. R. R. Co.; Lyon vs. Lyon; Flory vs. Flory; Novelty Iron Co. vs. Young.

Wednesday—Savings and Loan Co. vs. Nock et ux et al; Great vs. Great; Mansfield Guard. vs. Mansfield et al.; Money vs. Money; Fuhr vs. Penna. Co.

Thursday—Hurford vs. Pond et al.; Ertle vs. Ertle, et al.; Welch, et al., vs. Auscon, et al.; Martin vs. Martin.

Friday—Geo. D. Harter Bank vs. Simpson; Fetrow, et al vs. Maxheimer, et al.; Johnston vs. Johnston; Carnes vs. Gallagher; Wissmar vs. Wissmar.

In the estate of William Ecker, of Sugarcreek township, inventory and appraisement has been filed.

In the guardianship of Arthur Shriver, of Massillon, sale of real estate has been approved and deed ordered.

Geo. W. Lane, Pewamo, Mich., writes: "Your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the best remedy for indigestion and stomach trouble that I ever used. For years I suffered from Dyspepsia, at times compelling me to stay in bed and causing me untold agony. I am completely cured by Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. In recommending it to friends who suffer from indigestion, I always offer to pay for it if it fails. Thus far I have never paid." Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St., Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

Mr. G. A. Stillman, a merchant of Tampico, Ill., writes: "Foley's Kidney Cure is meeting with wonderful success. It has cured some cases here that physicians pronounced incurable. I myself am able to testify to its merits. My face today is a living picture of health, and Foley's Kidney Cure has made it such." Rider & Snyder.

CZOLGOSZ'S COLLAPSE.

Carried Into the Prison at Auburn.

CELL ROOM GUARDS DOUBLED.

One Man Constantly at the Door of the Murderer's Cell to Guard Against Any Attempt at Suicide.

Auburn, Sept. 28.—Quite a crowd assembled at the station at 3:15 yesterday morning to witness the arrival of the special train bearing Assassin Czolgosz. The depot is only fifty yards from the entrance to the prison, and guards were on duty to prevent any demonstration. Either from fear of the crowd, or from sight of the prison, Czolgosz's legs gave out, and two deputy sheriffs were compelled to practically carry the man into the prison. Inside the gate his condition became worse, and he was dragged up the stairs and into the main hall. He was placed in a sitting posture on the bench, while the handcuffs were being removed, but he fell over and moaned and groaned, evincing the most abject terror. As soon as the handcuffs were unlocked the man was dragged into the principal keeper's office. As in the case of all prisoners, the officers immediately proceeded to strip him and put on a new suit of clothes. During this operation Czolgosz cried and yelled, making the prison corridors echo with evidence of his terror.

The prison physician, Dr. John Gerin, examined the man and ordered his removal to the cell in condemned row, which he will occupy until he is taken to the electric chair. The doctor declared the man was suffering from fright and terror, but said he was shamming to some extent. The collapse of the murderer was a surprise to every one.

En route from Buffalo he showed no indication of breaking down. He ate heartily of sandwiches, and smoked cigars when not eating. He talked some, and expressed his regret for his crime. He said: "I am especially sorry for Mrs. McKinley." He reiterated his former statement that he had had no accomplices, and declared that he never had heard of the man under arrest in St. Louis, who claimed to have tied the handkerchief over his hand, concealing the pistol with which the President was shot. He says the handkerchief was not tied. He went behind the Temple of Music, arranged the handkerchief so as to hide the weapon, and then took his place in the crowd.

To Jailer Mitchell he sent this message to his father: "Tell him I'm sorry I left such a bad name for him."

Czolgosz was in normal condition yesterday afternoon, and seemed to have fully recovered from his collapse. There are five cells for condemned men in the prison, and Czolgosz was placed in the only vacant cell, so all are now occupied. Two keepers are constantly on guard in the room, which is separate from the main prison, but to guard against an attempt on Czolgosz's part to commit suicide two more guards have been added, and one will constantly sit in front of the cell, and will have a key so that any attempt at self-destruction may easily be frustrated.

COLUMBIA WINS.

New York, Sept. 28.—The second start in the great international yacht race was made at 11:01 this morning, and the race will be fifteen miles to windward and return, as on Thursday.

The Shamrock turned the outward mark twenty-one seconds ahead of the Columbia.

2:32 p. m.—The yachts are about ten miles from the finish mark, with the Columbia silghtly in the lead.

2:51—The Columbia is four lengths ahead of the Shamrock.

3:30—The Columbia crossed the line ahead of the Shamrock, winning the first of the series of races.

PNEUMONIA CAUSES DEATH.

President of Heidelberg University Dies This Morning.

Tiffin, O., Sept. 28.—President John A. Peters, of Heidelberg university, died today, of pneumonia. The funeral will be held Monday afternoon.

RIOTING AT CANAL DOVER.

Strikers Attacked Men Who Returned to Work.

Canal Dover, Sept. 28.—A serious riot occurred last night, as a result of which one man was fatally shot. The fight was precipitated by men whom the company refused to take back when the strike was called off attacking the workers as they left the mill. Many shots were exchanged and John O'Neal and Harry McDowell were wounded. O'Neal will probably die.

THREE TAKEN ILL.

Simultaneously Seized with Strange Malady.

CHILDREN OF SUPT. RICHARDSON

Had Just Returned to Their Navarre Home From a Visit at Shanesville—Dalton's Oil Boom—Lebanon's "Busted" Boom—Lawrence Wants to Incorporate—Wilmot Man Hurt—News of Other Towns.

Navarre, Sept. 27.—The three children of Superintendent of Schools Richardson, the oldest aged 11 and the youngest aged 7, were taken violently ill with a strange malady at 11 o'clock Thursday morning. For a short time their lives were despaired of. Two were thrown into convulsions. Today they are better, and the physicians think they will recover. The children's trouble is similar to remittent fever. They have just returned from Shanesville, where they visited relatives.

CONDITION OF MR. WILHELM.

Justus, Sept. 27.—Robert Wilhelm, who was recently stricken with paralysis, is but little improved. He is conscious all the time, but is practically helpless. His son, State Senator Wilhelm, is with him almost constantly.

WELL IS A PRODUCER.

Dalton, Sept. 27.—The Dalton Company's oil well is producing from three to five barrels a day. The drilling is still in progress, the men in charge thinking that at 1,200 feet the pocket of which the present flow is a forerunner will be reached. The well is now down 900 feet.

HURT AT WILMOT.

Wilmot, Sept. 27.—Edward Gleitsman fell from a buggy the other day and broke a leg. He was standing in the back part of the vehicle, when his horse suddenly started. He was thrown backward his foot being caught between the springs and the axle.

INCORPORATION TALK.

North Lawrence, Sept. 27.—Again there is a movement having for its object the incorporation of the village. Some years ago a majority of the people voted for incorporation, but the county commissioners, harkening unto the protests of some of the taxpayers, stood in the way. Now many of the people who were then most strenously opposed to the incorporation are in favor of it. The village has between 900 and 1,000 people, and is the largest unincorporated place in the county.

IS THE BOOM "BUSTED?"

West Lebanon, Sept. 27.—With the mine shut down, without prospect of a resumption, and all work on the grade for the railway at a standstill, the village is asking itself whether it's little boom is not "busted." The railway was to be the key to unlock Lebanon's future. It was to be built from Applecreek through to some point to connect with the Pennsylvania railway and a vast sum of money has been expended for grading. The mine is now in the hands of a receiver. Walter Mullins, of Massillon, Congressman Beidler, of Cleveland, and some Wooster men were the original owners of the mine.

FEET WASHING BRETHREN

The Old Pans, Serviceable for Years, Give Out at Last.

The pans of the feet washing congregation, west of the city, in use for many years past, are to be replaced by a new lot of zinc vessels, now being made in Massillon. A member of the congregation said today that if the old pans had not given out, the new ones would have been necessitated just the same, several increases in the membership having recently been made.

Two million Americans suffer the torturing pangs of dyspepsia. No need to. Burdock Blood Bitters Cures. At any drug store

FIVE ARE TAKEN FROM A WELL

Awful Deed of an Insane Woman.

JUST OUT OF STATE HOSPITAL.

Took Her Four Children From Their Beds, Threw Them in the Well, Then Jumped in Herself.

Akron, Sept. 28.—An awful tragedy was enacted at an early hour Friday morning near Northfield, in the northern part of Summit county Mrs. Perry Curtis, who was until ten days ago an inmate of the Massillon state hospital, threw her four children into a well, then jumped in herself. The woman's husband had left home at 1 o'clock in the morning with a load of produce for the Cleveland market, and a neighbor who had been engaged to milk the cows and feed the stock discovered the bodies in the well and gave the alarm. Neighbors responded, and in a short time the five bodies were brought to the surface. All were in their night clothes, and the condition of the bodies indicated that the children, the eldest a boy of 9 years, had struggled fiercely with the insane mother. All the bodies were badly bruised except that of the baby, who was clasped in its dead mother's arms when found. It is believed she carried the children one by one to the well, threw them down, and jumped in with the two-year-old baby in her arms

Although a foreigner, Mrs. Curtis was well liked by her neighbors. She was a very small woman, and quite pretty. A year ago last January she suddenly began to show symptoms of insanity. She became violent about the house, and was known to throw dishes and chairs at her husband. To the children, however, she was uniformly kind and tender, as the love of her children was one of the traits of her character which was most marked by her neighbors. She became so violent in her behavior, that it was deemed wise to commit her to the Massillon asylum for the insane. Here she had been confined ever since till a week ago. Her condition had improved to a great degree, and although she was not discharged as cured, the asylum authorities granted her a two weeks leave of absence to visit her husband and children. She was to have returned to the asylum at the end of another week. Upon her arrival at her old home, Mrs. Curtis appeared to be perfectly rational. She showed, if possible, even greater fondness for her children than formerly.

DESERTED BY LEADERS.

Wealthy Democrats Refuse to Part With Coin.

Toledo, Sept. 27.—A Columbus special to the Blade says: "It has developed that the extreme poverty of the Democratic state executive committee is due to an apparent preconcerted plan on the part of rich leaders of the party to turn a cold shoulder toward the political contribution box. The committee is today absolutely without a cent and has no prospect of raising a fund. The only contributors have been Colonel Kilbourne and Charles W. Baker, of Cincinnati. John R. McLean, Tom L. Johnson, John C. Welty, M. E. Ingalls, A. W. Patrick and other wealthy leaders have not advanced a penny nor signified a purpose to contribute. The Democratic managers are aghast at the situation and privately accuse rich Ohio Democrats of concerted treachery. Committees have been "hard up" before this in this state, but nothing like the present condition of affairs at Democratic headquarters has ever before been known. Colonel Kilbourne is amazed and angry beyond expression at his desertion by the party leaders in his hour of need. He regards it as an organized movement to force him to put up all the funds for the ticket and has thus far refused to capitulate. What Chairman Daugherty and the other managers think is not fit to print."

LOUISVILLE, O., April 23, 1900.

MR. A. A. SLUSSER, Dear Sir: I desire to recommend your Gall Powder as a success. Had a horse with a galled neck and could not heal it in any way. Was advised to use Slusser's Gall Powder, which I did, and must say it is all right. I worked my horse every day while using the gall cure. I consider it the best in the market.

S. I. HOCKENBERGER.

Sold by Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

COMING TO AMERICA.

Belgian Glass Blowers Now on the Way.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The Belgian authorities are doing their utmost to protect the glass working industry of that country and discourage glass workers from going to other countries. United States Consul Roosevelt, at Brussels, reports the recent departure of 240 glassworkers from Charleroi, Jumet, Lodelinsart and Courcelles, Belgium, for Muncie, Ind. He says the Belgian glass union did all in its power to dissuade the men from expatriating themselves. Consul Roosevelt says that all the workmen in the Muncie party are men who had returned to Belgium with the hope of never again leaving it. The prospect of finding work in the United States at higher wages than paid in Belgium overcame all other considerations.

THE LAUNCH ZETA

Steamed in Many Waters, Including the Canal.

PASSED THIS PORT SATURDAY.

Aboard are Captain E. W. Deming and Family, of New Orleans—Bound for the Crescent City by Way of Canal, Muskingum, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

The gasoline launch "Zeta," bound for New Orleans, arrived in the city at 9:45 o'clock Saturday morning. Aboard were Captain E. W. Deming, wife, two daughters and two colored servants, a man and woman. The Zeta left New Orleans May 20, steaming up the Atlantic coast to Long Island, following the Hudson river to Albany and the Erie canal to Buffalo, where the exposition was visited. Then the Zeta came on Lake Erie to Cleveland, and here the Ohio canal was entered. The canal will be followed to Dresden, 83 miles south of here, where Captain Deming says he will enter the Muskingum river and proceed to the Ohio river, which will be reached at Marietta. The Ohio will carry the Zeta to the Mississippi and then swift progress will be made to New Orleans. Captain Deming, having paid his toll in advance for the entire canal trip, and having all necessary supplies aboard, the stop in this city was of but short duration, being only to allow the towing changes necessary to get past the boats moored at the docks.

The launch has a thirty-inch draught, is 52 feet long, painted white, and has staterooms, parlor, dining room and kitchen. The engine, which is a twenty-four horsepower, was used as far as Canal Fulton, but here the grass became so thick that the screw could not be operated. So the engine was stopped, and a horse and driver were engaged for towing. The daughters of the captain take turns as pilot. The course is directed by means of a wheel in the bow. Captain Deming says he will not start the engine again till the Muskingum is reached. The worst of the canal voyage is over, as most of the locks are in the northern levels, there being forty-two between Akron and Cleveland.

Captain Deming is a manufacturer of sugar-making machinery at New Orleans, whose business season is the winter. "My family and myself," said he, "usually spend five or six months every year at this sort of thing. We all enjoy it. Two years ago we went north on the Mississippi as far as we could go, got into the lakes, visited Chicago and came home by way of the Erie Canal, Hudson river and Atlantic coast. We haven't been in many squalls, for at the indication of one we put in somewhere and remain until it is well over. My man is an expert engineer, and we all know something of piloting and navigation, so we are fairly well equipped."

In the Summit level Friday they collided with a canal barge, doing the latter much damage.

A never failing cure for cuts, burns, scalds, ulcers, wounds and sores is DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve A most soothing and healing remedy for all skin affections. Accept only the genuine Chas W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

No Relief for 20 Years.

"I had bronchitis for 20 years," said Mrs. Minerva Smith, of Danville, Ill., "and never got relief until I used Foley's Honey and Tar which is a cure for throat and lung diseases." Rider & Snyder.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL MASSILLON, No. 196

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1901.

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GEORGE K. NASH.
For Lieutenant Governor,
CARL N. NIPPERT,
For Supreme Court Judge,
J. L. PRICE.
For Supreme Court Clerk,
LAWSON E. EMERSON.
For Attorney General
JOHN M. SHEETS.
For State Treasurer,
I. B. CAMERON.
For Member of Board of Public Works,
W. G. JOHNSON.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff,
FRANK McKINNEY.
For Clerk of Courts,
JACOB J WISE.
For County Auditor,
M. W. OBERLIN.
For County Treasurer,
J. ROYAL SNYDER.
For County Commissioner,
AUSTIN A HAY.
For County Surveyor,
G. L. SICKAFOOSE.
Infirmary Director,
THOMAS J. MILLER.
State Representatives,
R. A. POLLOCK,
CLARK W. METZGER,

An evidence of the increased prosperity of the internal commerce of the United States is found in some figures just compiled by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department, which show the number of cars handled by the Car Service Association for the quarter ending June 30, 1901, to have been 4,585,440, against 4,213,931 in the corresponding period of last year.

The wrath of San Francisco has fallen upon yellow journalism's representative, Hearst's Examiner, published in that city. The whole town has risen in denunciation of the newspaper for its course in inciting class hatred and stimulating the anarchistic spirit which led to the assassination of President McKinley. Fortunately this sentiment is not confined to San Francisco or to adjoining cities, but prevails in all parts of the state. The press of California has set a splendid example in unanimously condemning yellow journalism and demanding that its powers for mischief be curtailed.

The Pan-American exposition will prove a losing venture to the stockholders, probably to the extent of a million or more dollars. While the tragic death of President McKinley caused a decided loss, owing to the drop in attendance, the fact remains that the receipts from the time of the opening have not, on the average, come up to a paying basis. Every effort will be put forth, during the remainder of the time the exposition will remain open, to make the affair the success it deserves to be; but it seems a hopeless task to turn it, at this late date, from a losing to a paying investment for the stockholders.

A little more than one year ago, on September 15, 1900, President McKinley wrote the following letter for a religious work issued by a New York publishing house: "The religion which Christ founded has been a mighty influence in the civilization of the human race. If we today owed to it nothing more than this, our debt of appreciation would be incalculable. The doctrine of love, purity and right living has step by step won its way into the heart of mankind, has exalted home and family, and has filled the future with hope and promise." In such elevating words as these the martyred President still lives and speaketh.

The popular clamor against the "yellow" journals caused by the death of President McKinley may result in their retirement. Since the death of the President nearly all of them have been free from objectionable cartoons which helped to inflame the minds of those who leaned toward anarchy, and it is to be hoped they will never reappear. The New York Journal comes in for a large amount of criticism, and doubtless deserves it all. Scarcely a day has passed since the assassination of the President that the paper has not been thrown out of some club or reading room, and Editor Hearst has been hanged and burnt in effigy times without number. This latter demonstration may smack of barbarism, but it expresses plainly the sentiment aroused against the Journal and papers of its class.

"If President Roosevelt would be relieved of a great deal of embarrassment and anxiety," says Mr. Bryan in the latest issue of the Commoner, "he will announce his determination not to be a candidate for re-election." Mr. Bryan also tells Mr. Roosevelt that he will find sufficient strenuous life in an effort to make his administration conspicuous for its honesty and efficiency. No one can deny that the peerless leader's "word of advice" as far as the anxieties and embarrassments attendant upon candidacy are concerned, is drawn from a vast field of practical experience, but the man who has been twice defeated as a candidate for the presidency because the people would not trust him is hardly qualified to issue instructions along the lines of honest administration.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

In a speech at Minneapolis a few weeks ago, President Roosevelt gave the following expression of his views regarding the foreign policy of the United States:

"Right here let me make as vigorous a plea as I know how in favor of saying nothing that we do not mean and of acting without hesitation up to whatever we say. In private life there are few beings more obnoxious than the man who is always loudly boasting, and if the boaster is not prepared to back up his words his position becomes absolutely contemptible. So it is with the nation. It is both foolish and undignified to indulge in undue self-glorification, and above all, in loose-tongued denunciation of other people. Whenever on any point we come in contact with a foreign power, I hope that we shall always strive to speak courteously and respectfully to that foreign power. Let us make it evident that we intend to do justice. Let us make it equally evident that we will not tolerate injustice being done to us in return. Let us further make it evident that we use no words which we are not prepared to back up with deeds, and that while our speech is always moderate we are ready and willing to make it good. Such an attitude will be the surest possible guarantee of that self-respecting peace the attainment of which is and must ever be the prime aim of self-governing people."

CABINET HISTORY.

An exchange, writing up the cabinet changes following the induction into office of the vice president, remarks that if the majority of the McKinley cabinet remain in office for a considerable time under Mr. Roosevelt, the new administration will prove an exception to the general rule. On four former occasions, the president being removed by death, the vice presidents succeeding to the chief magistracy have appointed their own cabinet officers.

Tyler was the first vice president to succeed to the office within his predecessor's term. He had been a Democrat originally, and was nominated to please a faction of the Whig party, which was not satisfied with Harrison, and to attract the Southern vote. When the President died Tyler asked the old cabinet to remain. One of the first measures to come up was the national bank bill. This was a favorite issue of the Whigs, and Tyler had opposed it vigorously while a Democrat. To save his feelings the bill was drafted as carefully as possible. It passed both houses, but to the consternation of the Whigs the President vetoed it. A second measure was prepared avoiding the objectionable points of the first, but it met a similar fate. The entire cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Webster, at once resigned. He retained office because, as he announced in his address, he felt it would be better for the party to heal the breach, and because important diplomatic relations were pending. Ultimately Mr. Webster also resigned, and Tyler had three other secretaries before the end of his term.

On the death of President Taylor, Millard Fillmore followed the precedent set by Tyler. Personal feeling instead of party differences caused his action. Thomas Ewing was the only one of the old officers retained. He held the newly created portfolio of the interior. Webster was the new cabinet's premier, in the place of Clayton of the famous Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Andrew Johnson soon got into trouble with his cabinet over the reconstruction question. The attorney general, and secretary of the interior resigned after he had been in his office fifteen months. Seward in thestate department, McCulloch in the treasury and Welles in the navy remained throughout the term. The refusal of Stanton to resign led to the controversy that ended in the impeachment of the president.

Arthur represented the disaffected "Stalwarts" in the Garfield administration. When he assumed office in September he asked the cabinet to remain until congress should meet, although Secretary Blaine was head of the anti-Conkling wing. The changes made were gradual. Secretary Wilson resigned to enter the senate. Then Attorney-General McVeagh insisted on the acceptance of his resignation. A month later, in December, Mr. Blaine gave way to F. T. Frelinghuysen. The following April Mr. Hunt, of the navy department, and Mr. Kirk, of the interior, retired. Hunt was appointed minister to Russia. Robert T. Lincoln, secretary of war, served throughout the administration.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The New York Financier, the leading journal of that city devoted to monetary interests, has in its current issue a well-considered editorial article on President Roosevelt, which corrects some popular misconceptions regarding him, and expresses the fullest confidence in his ability as the nation's chief executive. It is so concisely comprehensive that we can not forbear reproducing its main portions:

The country is to be congratulated upon the fact that the weighty burdens of state have fallen upon a man capable of bearing them without faltering. Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth president of the United States, is not a narrow partisan, nor is he of the swashbuckling type so often suggested in editorial and caricature. He is, above all things else, a man of broad views and intense aggressiveness, and honest to a fault in his conception of duty.

No man, it is safe to say, ever assumed the office of Vice President better fitted to take the helm of state in event of untoward circumstances. From the time he left college, almost, Mr. Roosevelt has been in public life. As a member of the New York legislature—the youngest man in the assembly—his individuality was marked and his name is connected with legislation the importance of which has grown with passing years. As civil service commissioner, as head of the police department of the city of New York, as assistant secretary of the navy, as a volunteer officer in the Spanish war, as governor of the state of New York, and finally as Vice President, Theodore Roosevelt has been tried in many divergent capacities. That the man has risen above every occasion is assurance that in the exalted office of President he will not fail.

He is more than a politician—he is a statesman, and although not forty-three years of age, the inexperience of youth cannot be urged against him. To a natural aptitude for public affairs, he has added the accomplishments of a scholar. A historian of no mean repute, he is familiar with every phase of the development of the country, and so logical is the process of his mind that the application of fact is to him a matter of habit.

This, then, is the man who represents the sovereignty of eighty millions of people. Entering the office as no man's man, he can face the future with equanimity. The great policies of his predecessor are familiar to him, and have had his warm endorsement in the past. He has said himself that the execution of these policies is a duty not to be abandoned. The country may expect, therefore, in the Roosevelt administration, a continuation of the McKinley programme. This means that the Nicaragua canal will be constructed, that reciprocal treaties will be negotiated, and every possible impulse given to American trade.

LOVE, LAUGHTER, SONG.

Bob Taylor to Lecture Here Oct. 21.

The first of the series of entertainments to be given this fall and winter under the auspices of the Massillon Lecture Course Association, will take place at the Armory October 21. Ex-Governor Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee, will lecture on "Love, Laughter and Song". The reserved seat sale will take place at Bahney's, and will be conducted along the same line as last year. The Memphis Scimitar has the following to say for Mr. Taylor's lecture: "A flash of imagery, a burst of eloquence and a wealth of glittering thoughts scattered like fire flies over a clover field—that is Bob Taylor's lecture. A song borne on the wings of some dear old melody, joke rippling from a fountain of humor, a subtle note of pathos awakening tender, sacred memories—that is Bob Taylor's lecture. Words painted in all the colors of fancy and put together with all the skill of faultless diction, the lights of innocent childhood, and the shadows of somber age developed on the background of common experience—that is Bob Taylor's lecture. A radiant simile penetrating the gloom of despondency, a ray of hope arched in every man's horizon, a fragrant flower to brighten and to cheer—that is Bob Taylor's lecture."

CENTRAL OHIO FAIR

Will be Held at Orrville Oct. 8, 9, 10 and 11 With Better Attractions Than Ever.

The Central Ohio Fair will be held at Orrville October 8, 9, 10 and 11. Attractions will be of the best. There will be balloon ascensions on Wednesday and Thursday. Carrie Nation will address the public on Thursday afternoon. Come and see her and hear her describe her saloon wrecking. She will surely be present.

SCHLEY CRITICISED

By Capt. McCalla, For His Conduct, While In Command of Flying Squadron.

HE DIDN'T HURRY TO SANTIAGO,

From Cienfuegos, With All Dispatch, as Ordered—McCalla Said He Could Have Coaled Marblehead, on Arrival Off Santiago.

Washington, Sept. 28.—In the Schley court of inquiry a letter was presented from Rear Admiral Sampson, asking to be allowed to be represented in the court by counsel, but the court refused to grant the request on the ground that "the court does not at this time regard you as a party to the case."

Among the witnesses were Lieutenant John Hood, who commanded the dispatch boat The Hawk during the Spanish war, and Captain Bowman H. McCalla, who was in command of the Marblehead.

Captain Wise was recalled to make verbal changes in the official copy of his testimony. He altered his previous statement concerning the order of the navy department of May 20 1898, in which he was directed to "inform every vessel off Santiago that the flying squadron is off Cienfuegos," saying that he desired to correct his response to the court's question as to why this order was not carried out, by stating that it had been carried out.

"The flying squadron was ordered to proceed with all possible dispatch," he said, and added: "I did not desire to inform the commodore of the flying squadron of his own movements The order was to inform commanders of the movements of the flying squadron."

The court then asked:

Didn't Order Information Given.

"Did you direct Captain Sigsbee to give Commodore Schley the information contained in the dispatch from the navy department regarding the whereabouts of the Spanish squadron?"

"I did not."

Lieutenant Spencer S. Wood, who commanded the dispatch boat Dupont, was then called and continued his testimony, begun Thursday. His testimony was in part as follows:

Mr. Rayner resumed his cross-examination. The witness said that while off Cienfuegos he had been on picket duty two miles from shore on the night of May 22 and had been instructed to signal the squadron with two red lights in case the enemy's torpedo boats came out of the harbor.

Lieutenant John Hood, who during the war commanded the Hawk, was the next witness. His testimony was in part as follows: He said that on May 23 he had delivered dispatches from Admiral Sampson to Admiral Schley when the latter was off Cienfuegos.

"Commodore Schley read the dispatches and then turning to me said: 'Captain, Admiral Sampson wishes me to go to Santiago. I cannot do it.' I told Commodore Schley that the admiral certainly expected the squadron to leave the instant I arrived. Commodore Schley then said, in nearly these words: 'I am not at all satisfied that the Spaniards are not here in Cienfuegos.' He said that besides, his ships wanted coal; that the Massachusetts, Texas and the Brooklyn wanted so many tons of coal, and that the day before Captain Sampson had sent him down the Iowa with only half her coal supply, so that he could not go anywhere; that it was useless to send ships down there only half filled with coal.

"I told Commodore Schley that I had passed the collier convoyed by a gunboat, only a little before daylight that morning, and it would certainly be there with at least four or five thousand tons of coal within two or three hours. We referred again to the belief of the Spaniards being in Cienfuegos and said that he had heard some of the firing about 40 miles from port, which he took to be a welcome to the Spanish squadron. He had also seen some smoke which he conceived to be the Spanish squadron and he believed they were there.

"I said to Commodore Schley then that the information which the admiral had he considered as definite; he had no doubt but that the Spanish squadron was at Santiago.

Said Sampson Didn't Understand.

"Commodore Schley then said to me: 'Captain Sampson doesn't understand. He is not on the spot and cannot judge.' I also informed Commodore Schley that they certainly expected the squadron to leave immediately, and that I had verbal orders from the commander-in-chief which did not appear in my written orders, to remain with the Hawk alone at Cienfuegos after the squadron had left, and conduct a blockade for a day or two, or as long as my coal supply lasted."

The witness testified that the steamer Adula, in passing, had reported to the Brooklyn that a cable report had been received at Kingston on May 19, saying that the Spanish squadron was in the harbor at Santiago. Admiral Schley's report of this occurrence was also read, as was his statement discrediting the information, because he then believed the squadron to be in Cienfuegos harbor. All these reports have heretofore been published.

Captain Bowman H. McCalla, who commanded the Marblehead during the Spanish war, was called. His testimony was in part as follows:

Witness had first come into contact with the flying squadron on May 19, 1898. When he was proceeding from the south coast of Cuba to Key West he met the squadron on its way to Cuba. Witness said he had not been asked to come aboard the Brooklyn for the purpose of making a report on conditions in Cuba, but had made a full report to Captain Chadwick, Admiral Sampson's chief of staff, when he arrived at Key West. On this point he said:

"In addition to written reports of dispatches which I carried, I explained to the chief of staff the secret code which I had established with the Cubans near Cienfuegos. That was not done until I heard that Commodore Schley was proceeding to Cienfuegos."

"To whom, according to the best of your recollection, did you communicate that secret code of signals?"

"Only to Captain Chadwick, chief of staff."

"Did you make any written report respecting those signals?"

"Never. It was a secret code arranged by myself, and I did not wish any publicity to be given this code, because the Cubans might be betrayed by any publicity which would reach the Spanish government in Havana."

"Did you have any fear of betrayal of our own force in like manner?"

"I thought that was possible, of course; that was in my mind at the time."

His Return to Cienfuegos.

Captain McCalla told of his return to Cienfuegos on the 24th of May, with dispatches for Admiral Schley. He said:

"It had been reported authoritatively in Key West on the 19th of May, and when I sailed on the afternoon of the 21st of May, that the Spanish squadron was still at Santiago."

"And you communicated that information to Commodore Schley verbally?"

"Commodore Schley told me he thought the Spanish squadron was in Cienfuegos; that he had received newspapers from the steamer Adula, some days previous; that one of the newspapers contained a cable dispatch from Santiago, and from that he gathered that the Spanish force under Admiral Cervera might have sailed from Santiago in time to reach Cienfuegos just before the arrival of the force under his command. I said that I had brought arms, ammunition and dynamite for the Cuban camp to the westward and that if he would let me go I would find out at once whether they were in Cienfuegos. He immediately assented. I asked him if he had seen any lights on the beach. He said he had. I asked if he saw three. He said he had. I then said the lights were from Cubans trying to communicate. I may have asked him if he saw three horses in line on the beach by day."

Cervera Was Not There.

Captain McCalla then related how he had gone ashore near Cienfuegos and found the Cubans drawn up in line. He gave them food and ammunition. He found that Cervera was not inside the harbor.

Captain McCalla said he sent the information obtained to Admiral Schley by the Eagle, signaling that vessel to proceed at full speed and report to the Brooklyn that Cervera was not in Cienfuegos. At that time witness was steaming with only two boilers and the Eagle could steam faster than the Marblehead. Later he came up with the Brooklyn.

"Did you go on board the Brooklyn?"

"I steamed under the quarter of the Brooklyn, and after some conversation with Commodore Schley I asked if he would like me to go on board. He said that he would. I went on board and of course confirmed the fact that Admiral Cervera's fleet was not in Cienfuegos. I saw then for the first time the set of instructions for Commodore Schley. During the conversation the commodore asked me to read the instructions, and after I had read them he asked me what I thought he had better do. Previous to this he had said that he could not coal off Santiago; that the English had demonstrated that ships could not coal at sea. He also said that if he returned to Key West he would be court martialed. It was after this that he handed me the orders, which I read. After reading them I said: 'Commodore, I think you must return to Santiago, even if you do not stay there.'"

Further along he said that shortly afterwards the admiral said to him: 'This is a matter I shall have to decide myself and you may return to your ship."

Schley Failed to Obey Order.

In reply to further questions, Captain McCalla said that no effort had been made while he was with the flying squadron off Cienfuegos to prevent the Spaniards from continuing the construction of earthworks, which he had been ordered to do. He said the Marblehead could have gone within range of their works, and that he had been told by a Cuban pilot that the water was deep under the bluffs. Captain McCalla said that the squadron had not proceeded with "all dispatch to Santiago."

The witness was asked if the Marblehead could have coaled on the afternoon and evening of May 26, when the flying squadron arrived off Santiago. He replied in the affirmative, but said that he had not considered the vessel in need of coal. He also said in reply to questions that he had not been at any time anxious or apprehensive concerning the coal supply of the Marblehead. He had, he said, coaled on the night of the 27th, at first by boats with bags, but after daylight on the 28th his vessel had gone alongside the collier. The reason why this had not been done in the beginning, he said, was that he had been apprehensive of injuring the guns of the Marblehead in the dark, the weather conditions having nothing to do with the precaution.

Captain McCalla said he had told Admiral Schley he could coal without difficulty at Cape Haytien. In reply to an explicit question the witness said that with a collier present he could not have anticipated any difficulty in remaining off Santiago for a considerable time.

In response to questions he next related briefly the bombardment of the Cristobal Colon on May 31. When asked what had been left undone to accomplish the destruction of that vessel, he replied that Admiral Schley had failed to use his entire force in making the attack.

Later the court adjourned.

CONDITIONS AGAIN NORMAL.

More Activity In Pig Iron Than Since the Strike Began—Tide Still Rising.

New York, Sept. 28.—R. G. Dun's Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, said in part:

Normal conditions have been fully restored in the distribution of merchandise, the placing of delayed orders stimulating the few lines that appeared to halt. One of the most gratifying features of the business situation is the pronounced preference for the better grades of goods, clearly indicating the improved financial condition of consumers. Resumption of work has progressed rapidly in the steel industry since the settlement of the labor controversy, and there is little discord between employer and employed in other lines. Stability of prices, without inflation, is the rule, except where the unusual size of crops introduces a special factor.

Steel production is now progressing at nearly the average rate. There are interruptions and delays through inability to secure special lines of material, and higher prices are quoted for both steel and iron bars, steel billets and some other shapes. In pig iron there was the greatest activity since the strike began, most brands reaching higher prices. Sales of 35,000 tons Bessemer at Valley furnaces were reported, equal to $16 delivered at Pittsburg. Other large orders were under negotiation, and producers look for a rising market. Higher prices for billets were partially nominal, owing to the impossibility of securing deliveries, but a free movement is anticipated shortly. record-breaking output of steel rails is practically assured for 1901, and the new year will open with an unparallelled volume of business on the books. Plates and structural material are very strong.

Wool is quiet, but firm.

Steadiness in quotations of corn at the present high level is all that producers could desire. Making full allowance for the smaller yield, and the decrease in exports, which has thus far been greater proportionately, there does not appear to be satisfactory reason for the rise of 15 cents over last year's figures and 25 cents over the price at this date in 1899. Shipments from the Atlantic coast for the week were 728,020 bushels, against 1,560,018 last year, and 2,954,477 two years ago. A heavier movement is expected, owing to larger buying for foreign account, secured through low rates for transportation. Wheat is well sustained and still better prices are promised by the heavy export movement, which from all United States ports for the week reached 5,268,413 bushels, flour included, against 3,557,482 last year, and 4,605,362 in 1899. Western receipts of 3,292,456 bushels exceed even the liberal shipments in 1900 of 6,954,777 bushels.

Failures for the week numbered 227 in the United States, against 204 last year, and 31 in Canada, against 18 last year.

MARKET WAS PROFESSIONAL,

But It Ended Strong on Friday—Some of the Features.

New York, Sept. 28.—Professional operators in stocks had the market pretty much to themselves Friday, but they found various matters of encouragement. The discouragement of the bears, with all the bad news in sight disposed of, was correspondingly great, and their buying to cover their shorts was an important influence. The uncertain fluctuations of the copper stocks in the early dealings kept the market unsettled, but the pressure of liquidation in them, as well as elsewhere in the market, was materially lightened, and they shared in the late general improvement of the market. A sharp rally in the price of spot copper in London had an important bearing not only on the status of these stocks in the speculative market, but on the copper trade outlook. It was reported that the Amalgamated Copper company was supporting the spot copper market in London. Whatever the cause of the rally, Thursday's contention that copper could be imported at a profit was disposed of and the fear that the Amalgamated company would have to cut the price of its product was less acute. The stock sold ex-dividend and more than recovered it, but closed wth ai net gain of only 1¼. The recent notable buying of the Vanderbilts was resumed, the conviction growing that an early plan of merger would be announced. New York Central rose 3⅛ and the junior Vanderbilt group from 1 to 5½. In the liberal speculative mood, Delaware and Hudson, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, and probably some of the more obscure railroad stocks that moved during the day, were embraced in the plan by the faith of operators. A very large number of inconspicuous stocks were made active at advances all the way from 1 to 7½. The coalers and trunk lines responded early to the influence of the Vanderbilt movement, and the leading specialties, including the various steel stocks and the local tractions, showed evidence of strength, but it was not until late in the day that the recent leaders of the market among the grangers, Pacifics and southwesterns moved strongly upward. The level of prices on the day showed an average advance of near a point. The promise of a favorable bank statement helped the late strength of the market.

There was a good demand for railroad bonds, which were slightly irregular. Total sales, par value, $2,255,000.

United States bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

EXECUTION DAYS NAMED.

Gov. Stone Appoints Dec. 12 For Biddies and Nov. 21 For William Allen.

Harrisbur, Pa., Sept. 28.—Governor William A. Stone fixed Dec. 12 for the execution of Edward Biddle, alias Edward Wright, and John Biddle, alias John Wright. The governor also fixed Nov. 21 for the execution of William Allen, alias Pleas Turbin, of Uniontown, and John Lutz, of Wilkesbarre.

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GRIEF IN VENICE.

How News of Assassination Was Received.

THE TIDINGS SPREAD SLOWLY.

Americans Clustered About Those Who Could Read Italian to Hear the Long but Unsatisfactory Accounts of the Firing Upon the President—The Feeling That Our Tolerance Has Been Misunderstood.

Venice, Sept. 8.—The Americans in Venice have no heart for sight-seeing today. Many of them sit within view of the Grand Canal, near the Doge's Palace, watching the flag upon the steam yacht of James Gordon Bennett, and praying that it may continue to fly just where it does. We have been informed that if the worst happens, it will be told by that flag. The dreadful news of the firing upon the President spread slowly yesterday. Few Americans pay attention to the local newspapers, and such as arrive from London are two days old. I could scarcely believe my own eyes as they scanned the "Gazetta di Venezia" and found tucked away on an inside page, and under the head of "Last Hour," a brief report of what had taken place at Buffalo. Today Mr. Bennett has kindly sent to me his latest bulletins. Our last word is: "President slowly dying. Dr. Shrady thinks chance of recovery very slight." Grief, indignation and mournful silence separate the Americans from other pleasure seekers here, and draw them together. They cluster about those who can read Italian, and listen to the account from the Sunday paper, which is long, though unsatisfactory. Extended extracts from the Italian press are printed, and briefly resumed they all say that we have reaped the whirlwind; our tolerance has not been understood, and our liberty has been abused.

I fear that this opinion is not far from right. It is said, and I have heard it frequently repeated by foreigners of prominence, that hot-beds of anarchy in Europe have been uprooted, but the leaders find asylum in the United States. In spite of Anglo-Saxon prejudices against too summary judgment, we must find a way of repressing incipient crime against society. Perhaps the present shock, the fall of our President, beloved by all who knew him, is what we need to arouse us from our dream of security, and our willingness to receive into citizenship thousands of ignorant, half-civilized strangers to our modes of thought and action, who, Judas-like, betray us when the opportunity arises, and who diminish the dignity of our nation in the eyes of those whose respect and good-will we desire to cultivate.

Somewhat of an observer of immigration to the United States during recent years, and appreciative also of the value to our country of those sturdy, honest additions to our population formerly constituting the larger proportion of new comers, I am forced to the conclusion that no consideration of sentiment must deter us from grappling this problem courageously and from eliminating the hordes who come to us unsought and undesired. I have but recently journeyed through the Austrian Tyrol, and among people whose homely, honest traits would in no wise menace our nation if transplanted. In the past these people have sent to us much of their best blood, but I have talked to many, and they say now: "America is a great country, but it is no longer new and attractive to our best families. When we have a black sheep or a ne'er do well we send him to the United States to get rid of him." This is the situation, broadly speaking, in the region from which we have the most to expect.

I know something of the type of Syrian immigration, from close contact. These people are filthy, ignorant, cowed-down by long oppression, industrious, and honest. They sometimes include political plotters, but as a rule they go to America as to a promised land. One's heart turns to these more often than not, but one's intelligence answers that it will require centuries to bring them up to our standards, and in the meantime, what is to become of us?

Yes, what? For the majority of these Syrians come to us with disease of the eyes called trachoma, a communicable disease, handed down from generation to generation. It is sometime apparent, in which case the immigrant may be excluded, but quite as often, especially among children, it is not, and these children grow up among our children, to spread this disease throughout the United States, in order that we may gratify a sentimental open door policy. In hundreds of cases the father enters the United States alone. He earns a little money, and becomes a citizen. Next he sends for his family. His family may consist of a half dozen persons, fit and unfit, but they all enter because the head of the house is now naturalized. They sometimes return to Syria for their wives. Their simple declaration that the women and children presented are legitimately theirs suffices. There is no evidence that these persons, many of them otherwise ineligible, have any real claim to recognition as wives and minor children, for the simple reason that we have no national law controlling marriage and birth certificates. Right here, in my opinion is the beginning point for needed legislation.

I recall the case of a family of Syrian children detained in a European port because they were all diseased except one, the steamship company, which floated a foreign flag, declining to transport them. What happened? The father, who had preceded them into the United States, and who had not hitherto much cared to become a citizen, now took out his last papers, instructions were cabled concerning the children, and when they reached the interior town where their father resided, they were received by a large public assemblage and paraded with a band. The town paper, in the meantime, denounced all those who had kept these diseased children out of the United States, until every legal condition had been complied with. Another instance comes to my mind of an Armenian who had gone to the United States, but who returned to Syria to marry a diseased woman, intending then to return to his little business in a distant state. No steamship company would carry these people to New York, because of the condition of the woman's eyes, and the husband's lack of papers. The man had relatives in America, friends who controlled votes, and they invoked the influence of their congressman. They were finally prevented from sailing to New York, but upon the advice of influential people in the United States, they were directed to sail for Canada, where these same influential people proposed to smuggle them over the line. I mention these instances, which could be multiplied many times, to show the absence of an aroused public intelligence in the United States. We see the sentimental side, but alas, how few of us see the immigrants when they depart for our shores! I have my own ideas as to measures of reform, but first of all we must have public sentiment against making our country a free school of citizenship. There are other classes of immigrants of whom I have no actual knowledge. Let those who have break silence.

In Europe usually, and in France always, official papers follow the citizen from the cradle to the grave. It would require too much time to explain the operation of the system. Suffice it to say that without papers setting forth the date of birth, a man is like a derelict at sea. The marriage and death are recorded with equal care, and the precise condition of every French family may be traced with unerring certainty back to the time of Napoleon. The records are indexed, consolidated in every county (department) seat, and available for research. Bigamy and a train of misdeeds can only be committed by absolute forgery of these papers. We could, without injustice, require every immigrant landing in our shores to produce papers, setting forth his domestic history beyond every peradventure, and by requiring that these papers be scrutinized and legalized at the port of departure, we could readily classify our increasing population, and have at hand evidence which might be traced without difficulty. The mere requirement of papers would deter many undersirable foreigners from immigrating. Nothing surprises them more than to be informed that "passports and other documents are not essential to admittance." We should furthermore apply the same system of keeping vital statistics to our own people. Fifty per cent of the American people cannot prove that they were born by anything more serious than the family Bible. Cities and states have local laws, but we have no federal statute. It is aside from the purpose of this discussion, but nevertheless proper to enquire whether uniform regulation of this question, and the exposition of papers as a pre-requisite to marriage, would not materially diminish the business of the divorce courts.

Another thought comes to me on this sad Sunday in Venice—it is the imperative necessity of protecting our public men. Those of us who were in Ohio last year recall the pleasure of seeing our President mingle with us, as a man amongst men. We must resolutely say farewell to our traditional notion of simplicity in the lives of our Presidents. On the last public occasion upon which I saw the President of the French republic, troops lined the route of his promenade, and the crowds were never permitted to approach his person. I have seen royalty in public—but always from a distant balcony or otherwise hedged off from the crush. We have been accustomed to regard these prudential arrangements as unnecessary, and the assassination of the King of Italy, perhaps warrants a degree of belief in the futility of great precaution. Even at the risk of failure, however, it still seems a duty to make approach to the person of our Presidents an affair of such ceremony as will at least minimize the danger of murderous attack.

ROBERT P. SKINNER.

LINE IS FINISHED.

Telephone Work at Dalton is Completed.

THE CANAL FULTON EXCHANGE.

Manager Holloway Says it Will be Installed Shortly — The Bell Company About to Remove the Toll Office and Manager's Office to the New Building.

Manager W. S. Holloway, of the Massillon Telephone Company, Friday said the rumor that the company's plant had changed hands or was about to is false and preposterous. The report grew out of the sudden removal of linemen from the vicinity of Dalton. "The men were called in," said Mr. Holloway, "not because of any change of hands or any like condition, but simply because we have finished our work in that vicinity. We now have completed our line through Dalton into the German settlements of that vicinity, all being added to the free list. Sonneberg is the chief point. The people of that neighborhood, despite their peculiarities, welcomed the telephone as a much needed convenience."

Mr. Holloway expects the Canal Fulton exchange to be completed by October 1.

W. D. Woodbury, general contracting agent for the Federal Telephone Company, made his regular visit to Massillon, and was in consultation with Mr. Holloway for a long time. The Massillon lines connect with the Federal Company's.

BELL COMPANY'S PROGRESS.

It is estimated by Manager Decker, of the Central Union Telephone Company, that one-half of the outside work of constructing the plant and lines has been completed. Within the next ten days Mr. Decker expects to remove his office and the toll office to the Bammerlin building, whose first and third floors have been leased by the company. The exchange will be removed later.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

Work on Amusement Hall is Nearly Completed.

The decorators and frescoers who have been at work in the new assembly hall for several weeks have about finished their work. The floors will now be laid and the stage be finished and fited up with suitable scenery.

The second of the chain of artificial lakes, just north of the superintendent's residence, has been completed. The ground between the lake and the residence has been graded and leveled off. This nook when completed will be the most rustic on the grounds.

An excellent musical programme was rendered Wednesday evening in the large sitting room of Cottage A. The programme was given for the amusement of the patients of that cottage. The Hospital Mandolin club and Miss King, violinist, furnished the instrumental music, and Prof. Morrison, Mr. Conrad and Miss Ertle rendered vocal selections.

The training school for the nurses will open October 4, and will continue during the winter season. A series of thirty lectures will be given. Dr. Emerick will deliver lectures to the senior class and Dr. Drysdale to the junior class.

Miss Charlotte Fry, who has been a student in the government hospital at Washington, has taken up the duties of supervisor of nurses. This office has been nelwy created, Miss Fry being the first to hold the position.

Mr. and Mrs Ira Dyson, who have been spending their vacation at the Pan-American, have returned. Mr. Dyson is the general night watchman.

Dr. and Mrs. Leonard, of Akron, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Eyman.

Supervisor Winfield Scott is off duty on account of sickness.

Don't wait until you become chronically constipated but take DeWitt's Little Early Risers now and then. They will keep your liver and bowels in good order. Easy to take. Safe Pills. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

A Little Known Fact.

That the majority of serious diseases originate in disorder of the kidneys. Foley's Kidney Cure is guaranteed. Be sure and get Foley's. Rider & Snyder.

Jefferson as an Inventor.

Mr. Jefferson invented the copying press. He writes to Mr. Madison in 1787: "Having a great desire to have a portable copying machine and having studied over some experiments with the principle of large machines made to apply in the smaller one, I planned one in England and had it made. It answers perfectly. I have set a workman to making them, and they are of such demand that he has his hands full. I send you one. You must expect to make many essays before you succeed perfectly. A soft brush, like a shaving brush, is more successful than a sponge." He also sent a copying press to the Marquis de Lafayette as a present. He invented the revolving chair, now a familiar and necessary article of furniture in all offices and counting rooms. The Federalist newspapers used to call it "Mr. Jefferson's whirligig" and declared that he had devised it "so as to look all ways at once."—Chicago Herald.

Story Told by the Bones.

"He was probably a man of means, with a large family of daughters," the irreverent bystander commented as the skeleton was brought to view after having reposed for ages in the vault.

"Why do you think so?" asked one of the scientific persons present.

"Observe the skeleton," he replied. "See how much longer one of his legs was than the other."—Chicago Tribune.

Can't Call It Home.

Towne—That's Perkins. Looks like a tramp, doesn't he? Well, he's quite wealthy, I understand.

Browne—I know him very well. Why, he hasn't a place, really, that he can call a home.

Towne—Oh, you're mistaken there.

Browne—No; I'm not. He's an Englishman, and he invariably calls it "'ome."—Catholic Standard and Times.

A Danger.

"Do you ever look back on your life and reflect on the opportunities you have missed?" inquired the melancholy man.

"No, sir," answered the hustler. "It would be just my luck to miss some more while I was brooding over what can't be helped."—Washington Star.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat	70
Hay, per ton	8 00–10 00
Straw, per ton	$5 00 6 00
Corn	55–58
Oats	35
Clover Seed	4 50–5 00
Timothy Seed	1 50–2 00
Rye, per bu	$ 50
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 50
Wool	15–16
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel	1 00
Apples	40–50
Peaches	25–1 25
Cabbage, doz	40
White beans	2 75
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	18–20
Eggs (fresh)	16
Live Spring Chickens, apiece	25–30
Chickens, dressed per lb	14
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	11
Shoulder	08
Lard	09
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	10–12
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	1 00
Middlings, per 100 lbs	1 05

VARICOCELE

No matter how serious your case may be or how long you may have had it, our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure it. The "wormy veins" return to their normal condition and hence the sexual organs receive proper nourishment. The organs become vitalized and manly powers return. No temporary benefit, but a permanent cure assured. NO CURE, NO PAY. NO OPERATION NECESSARY. NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS.

STRICTURE

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are troubled with this disease—many unconsciously. They may have a smarting sensation, sharp, cutting pains at times, weak organs, and all the symptoms of nervous debility—they have STRICTURE. Don't let doctors experiment on you by cutting, stretching or tearing you. It will not cure you, as it will return. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT absorbs the stricture tissue, hence removes the stricture permanently. It can never return. No pain, no suffering, no detention from business by our method. The sexual organs are strengthened, the nerves are invigorated, and the bliss of manhood returns.

Cures Guaranteed

We treat and cure BLOOD POISON, NERVOUS DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, SEMINAL LOSSES, BLADDER and KIDNEY DISEASES. CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. CHARGES MODERATE. If unable to call, write for a QUESTION BLANK for HOME Treatment.

DRS.
KENNEDY & KERGAN
247 Superior St. Cleveland, O.

EVER WATCHFUL.

A Little Care Will Save Many Massillon Readers Future Trouble.

Watch the kidney secretions.

See that they have the amber hue of health.

The discharge not excessive or infrequent.

Contain no brickdust-like sediment.

Doan's Kidney Pills will do this for you.

They watch the kidneys and cure them when they're sick.

Mrs. Sibella Dreson, of 103 Canal street, says: "When a remedy lessens pain in the back after the first dose, and this result continues day after day, until finally the annoyance ceases entirely, the relieved sufferer is only too pleased to recommend that medicine to friends and acquaintances. I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Baltzly's drug store, for pain across the loins. The treatment cured. If I had known about this preparation sooner I would have been saved a vast amount of suffering."

Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

H. C. Watkins, sexton of the Methodist church, Springfield, Pa., says: "My wife has been very bad with Kidney trouble and tried several doctors without benefit. After taking one bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure was much better, and was completely cured after taking four bottles." Rider & Snyder.

Many physicians are now prescribing Kodol Dyspepsia Cure regularly, having found that it is the best prescription they can write, because it is the one preparation that contains the elements necessary to digest not only some kinds of food but all kinds and it therefore cures indigestion and dyspepsia, no matter what its cause. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St., Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or torturing skin diseases No need for it Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin At any drug store, 50 cents

"I had a running sore on my leg for seven years," writes Mrs. James Forest of Chippewa Falls, Wis., "and spent hundreds of dollars in trying to get it healed. Two boxes of Banner salve entirely cured it. Beware of substitutes Rider & Snyder.

Impossible to foresee an accident Not impossible to be prepared for it. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Monarch over pain.

Millinery opening at Miss Foster's Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Price 50c. and $1. Large size contains 2½ times small size. Book all about dyspepsia mailed free

Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO. Chicago.

Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.
Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main St.

Capped Teeth

Science has devised so many excellent and painless ways for saving natures teeth that it is in cases where they have been grossly neglected, that artificial aid is necessary. Whenever you want excellent work at honest prices, we would be glad to see you.

DRS. CARR & TAYLOR,
DENTISTS,
Over First National Bank.
Cor. Main and Erie Streets.

THE INDEPENDENT Co. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

HUMBERGER'S

Every day brings some new Fall Goods to some Department.

Ladies' and Misses' Jackets are pretty and stylish and quite moderate in price.

Dress Goods in all the new weaves and colors.

Silk and Wool Shirt Waists, new styles, nice assortment.

New Underwear, New Blankets, (cotton and wool) New Carpets and Rugs.

Many of our Fall purchases were made directly from the mills, thereby saving our customers at least one profit.

Special leaders will be shown in each department that are controlled exclusively by us.

HUMBERGERS'.
WARWICK BLOCK, MASSILLON.

Peaches, Peaches, Peaches!

Will have a large shipment tomorrow. Will sell cheap. Come and get prices.

S. F. WEFLER.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Tablets, Pencils, Pens, Rulers, Copy Books, Etc.

We are ready to supply you with everything required for the coming school year. All new books introduced will be given in exchange for corresponding old books at the reduced exchange price.

BAHNEY'S BOOK STORE,
20 East Main Street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Henry Holderbaum, of Henry street, is visiting friends in Strausburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Healey and daughter are visiting friends in Cleveland.

Mrs. Justus Franz and Miss Clara Franz have gone to Conneaut to spend a few days

George W. McAllister, who has been visiting at Brecksville, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Conrad and Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Albrecht are attending the Pan-American exposition.

Miss Celia Kilgore gave a dinner party Thursday at her home west of the city. Among her guests were a dozen young people from Massillon.

Miss Jennie Foreman and Miss Ida Thompson, of Wilmot, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Spidle. Miss Thompson has accepted a position in the Bee Hive.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Fox have moved from West Tremont street to the corner of East and Chestnut streets, having purchased the house recently occupied by J. J. Pitts.

The funeral of the late John Harmon was held at St. Mary's church at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. The pall bearers were Adam Stephan, John Waltz, Julius Deck, George Wantz Adam Volkmer and Philip Henry.

The plant of the Minerva Furniture Company, Minerva, was totally destroyed by fire early Thursday morning, causing a loss of $50,000, on which there was an insurance of $35,000. M. A. Smith, night watchman at the plant, was burned to death.

Sixty guests were invited to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter E. Rhine in South West street on Thursday evening as a surprise to Miss Mayme Garman, of Cleveland, who is visiting in the city The evening was spent in playing games, and in disposing of a delicious supper.

Forty friends of John B. Fierstos unexpectedly called at his home in Jackson township Friday evening to remind him that it was his birthday anniversary. Progressive euchre was the order of the evening. Prizes were won by Miss Mary Hansen and Adam Fierstos. Luncheon was served.

In the list of floral offerings at the funeral of the late Ernest Davis, it was stated that an anchor had been presented by Mayor Wise. The mayor desires it known that the anchor was the offering of a number of friends of the deceased, and was not sent by him personally. He wants this statement made in justice to his friends.

The Luther League of Faith Lutheran congregation will give a musicale in the chapel on Wednesday evening, Oct. 2. Prof. Ed. Wilson, of Cleveland, Miss McConnell, of Brookfield, Prof. Baer, of this city, and a number of others will assist the members of the League in rendering a good programme. A silver offering will be asked of those in attendance.

The marriage of William Hollwager of this city and Miss Emma Wright, of Mansfield, took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wright, in Mansfield, Wednesday evening. The bride, who is well known in this city, is a sister of Mrs. George Mossholder. Mr and Mrs. Hollwager, after a week's trip through the East, will return to Massillon and will reside in North street.

Experts at the Ohio Argicultural Experiment station, at Wooster, are greatly alarmed over the way the Hessian fly is working on the wheat that has been planted. A special bulletin issued says that the fly is propagating wonderfully and that all wheat in the ground will be lost. It advises that all fields be replanted next or the week following, after two or three cold nights, and that all sowing stop until there has been some cold weather.

Miss Mary Lasher and John Carver were married at the rectory of St. Joseph's Catholic church, the Rev. J. F. Kuebler officiating, Wednesday evening. They were attended by Miss Mamie Carver, sister of the groom, and Albert Lasher, of Youngstown, brother of the bride. Following the ceremony, a dinner was given at the home of the bride's parents, at 163 Clay street, the members of the two families and a few intimate friends being the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Carver left for the East to spend their honeymoon.

Albert Lemcke, a veteran of the Civil war, 59 years old, committed suicide at Dayton by taking rat poison. Two months ago his wife ended her life in the same manner. Excessive intemperance was the cause. They leave an 8-year-old daughter. Recently the little girl wrote a pathetic letter to Pension Commissioner Evans, detailing the sad circumstances of her home. The commissioner in reply agreed to divide her father's pension with her. The pension is $38 per month and half of it has since been reserved for the little girl.

The property of J. M. Clark, bankrupt commission merchant, at 21 Exchange street, was sold at auction at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon to Attorney E. N. Hemperly, a representative of the creditors, for $2,500, cash. The appraisement was $2,800. Mr. Hemperly and Mr. Burd were the only two bidders. The latter began the bidding by offering $2,101. It had been announced that no bids under three-fourths of the appraisement would be accepted. The property was sold by Trustee J. A. McLaughlin, in pursuance of an order issued by Judge McCarty, referee in bankruptcy. Constable Graham was the auctioneer. The property was mortgaged for $1,700.

U. B. CONFERENCE.

Presiding Elders Elected at Yesterday's Session.

Lorain, O., Sept. 28.—At yesterday's session of the United Brethren conference, the Rev. W. O. Siffert, of Navarre, and the Rev. J. D. Wayndt, of Justus, were re-elected as presiding elders. The Rev. C. W. Brewbaker, of Canton, reported his church as in need of financial aid, and the conference will be canvassed for assistance. Some strife is being stirred up over the contemplated removal of Otterbein university from Westerville to Dayton. The matter will be finally disposed of when the educational committee makes its report.

LAST OF OCTOBER.

Time Set for the Running of Navarre Cars.

Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company officials say that cars will be running on the Navarre extension by the latter part of October. Poles will be set next week, then the wire will be stretched, a connection with the city lines made and a gravel train put to work.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE HERMAN.

George Herman, aged 68 years, died at 4:30 o'clock Wednesday at his home, east of the city. A little more than a week ago a slight contusion, supposed to have been caused by the rubbing of a seam of a boot, appeared on Mr. Herman's left foot. The injury daily became more serious and culminated in blood poisoning, the cause of death. Mr. Herman was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and immigrated to this country with his parents when three years of age. His parents located in Perry township, the deceased having been a resident of this township ever since. He leaves a wife and six children—Joseph, John, Louis, Mary, Christina and Elizabeth. All but Joseph Herman, who resides at 110 Front street, live on the farm of the deceased. Mr. Herman's marriage took place in Massillon in 1863 at St. Mary's Catholic church. Mrs. Herman's maiden name was Miss Julia Bartel. Funeral services will be held at St. Mary's church at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

BARBARA KESSLER.

Barbara Kessler, aged 70 years, died at the state hospital Tuesday. The body was shipped to Wooster Tuesday evening for burial.

Sid Darling, 1012 Howard St., Port Huron, Mich., writes. "I have tried many pills and laxatives but DeWitt's Little Early Risers are far the best pills I have ever used." They never gripe. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W Tremont St., Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

Consumption Threatened.

C. Unger, 212 Maple street, Champaign, Ill., writes: "I was troubled with a hacking cough for a year and I thought I had consumption. I tried a great many remedies and was under the care of physicians for several months. I used one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar. It cured me, and I have not been troubled since." Rider & Snyder.

B. W. Pursell, Kintersville, Pa., says he suffered 25 years with piles and could obtain no relief until DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve effected a permanent cure. Counterfeits are worthless. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.: Rider & Snyder, 12 E Main St.

For forty years Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been curing summer complaint, dysentery, diarrhoea, bloody flux, pain in the stomach, and it has never yet failed to do everything claimed for it.

Norris Silver, North Stratford, N. H: "I purchased a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure when suffering with a cough doctors told me was incurable. One bottle relieved me, the second and third almost cured me. Today I am a well man." Chas W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St., Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

Chas. Roplogle, of Atwater, O., was unable to work on account of Kidney trouble After using Foley's KidneyCure four days he was cured. Rider & Snyder.

Henry Brayden, Harris, N. C. says: "I took medicine 20 years for asthma, but one bottle of One Minute Cough Cure did me more good than anything else during that time. Best Cough Cure. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St., Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St

LOUISVILLE, O., June 23, 1900.

MR. A. A. SLUSSER, Dear Sir. I wish to testify to the merits of your gall cure. I have practised 35 years, and have never found its equal in healing saddle galls, sore necks, sore shoulders, chafing, etc. I therefore cheerfully recommend it to the public.

J. B. STUMP, V. S.

Sold by Baltzly and Rider & Snyder

Some Cabinet Possibilities

Unless the administration of President Roosevelt is to differ from those of the other vice presidents who have unexpectedly succeeded to the chief executive office few of President McKinley's cabinet will retain their portfolios during the coming three years. Although Mr. Roosevelt has requested the official advisers of his predecessor to remain in office and they will do so for a time, speculation is already on foot concerning whom the president will appoint should changes become necessary or inevitable.

When in 1841 the first Harrison died in office and was succeeded by John Tyler, the cabinet of the former re-

Photo by Bell, Washington.
SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE.

mained for a few months. Then, disagreeing with their new chief, they resigned in a body, with the exception of Daniel Webster, secretary of state. Webster left Tyler two years later. In 1850 President Taylor died after an administration extending over a year and a third. He was succeeded by Vice President Fillmore. The latter made up an entirely new cabinet, with the exception of the secretary of the interior, who retained his office for two months.

After Lincoln's assassination, in 1865, three members of his official family remained with President Johnson for about fifteen months, three kept their portfolios throughout his stormy term of office, and one, Secretary Stanton of the war department, stayed with Johnson until 1867 and for a short time in 1868.

When Chester A. Arthur stepped into Garfield's place in 1881, all the members of the cabinet of the dead president resigned, with the exception of Robert T. Lincoln, secretary of war. It will thus be seen that in the great majority of cases an incoming president has chosen his own advisers.

Within a very short time after President McKinley's death his cabinet offered, according to precedent, to resign their portfolios. President Roosevelt would not hear of this, requesting them to retain their offices, at least for some time. It has long been known that some of Mr. McKinley's secretaries had been desirous of retiring to private life. Secretary Hay is bowed down by grief over the recent loss of his promising son. Secretary Gage has suffered severely from the death of his wife and wishes to retire. Postmaster General Smith had resolved even before Mr. McKinley's death not to retain his office until the close of the administration should a vacancy occur. It is known that Mr. McKinley intended to reward him thus for his able and faithful services. Mr. Cortelyou earned unstinted praise for his conduct of affairs during the trying days when Mr. McKinley lay dying. He has been requested to continue to act as secretary to the president, although it is believed to be Mr. Roosevelt's intention to appoint eventually his former secretary, Mr. William Loeb. It is certain that adequate provision of some sort will be made for Mr. Cortelyou.

G. FREDERICK W HOLLS.

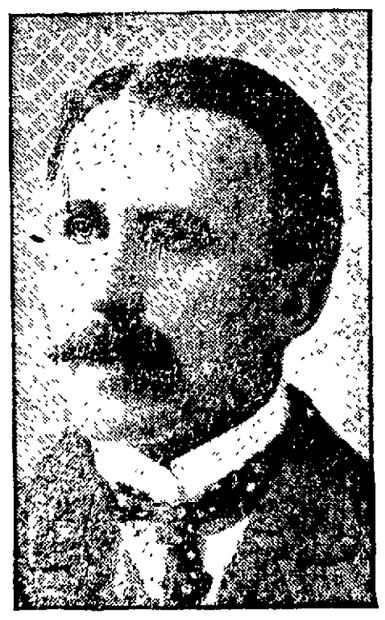

Photo copyrighted, 1900, by Purdy, Boston.
GENERAL LEONARD D. WOOD.

tration. Attorney General Knox accepted an appointment only at a great sacrifice as a personal friend of Mr. McKinley. Others of the present cabinet hold similar views.

As President Roosevelt is a man of strong likes and dislikes and of decided personality, he has made many firm friends. Prominent among them is Henry Cabot Lodge, United States senator from Massachusetts. The president and Senator Lodge have been intimate for many years and possess much admiration for each other. They hold similar views as to many national and international matters, and the fact that each has written works on the history of the United States has naturally drawn them together.

Senator Lodge is only a few years older than the president. He has been the constant political adviser of the latter. It is quite probable that should a vacancy occur in the office of secretary of state Senator Lodge will be asked to fill it, thus becoming the American premier and successor to the presidency. It is not so certain, however, that Mr. Lodge would leave his seat in the senate to accept the office.

Both Secretary Long of the navy and Secretary of War Root are personal friends of Mr. Roosevelt. He has a very high opinion of the former, gained when he acted as Mr. Long's assistant in the navy department about four years ago. The new president's friendship with Secretary Root is close and intimate and extends back a number of years. Mr. Root has thus far expressed little or no desire to give up his portfolio, although his position at the head of the New York bar is immensely lucrative. Mr. Long has little liking for his office, but it is possible that both he and the secretary of war will be among the president's advisers all through his term.

Prominent among the president's friends, high in his counsels and deep in his esteem, is General Leonard Wood, the military governor of Cuba. In a magazine article published three years ago Mr. Roosevelt described General Wood, almost exhausting the resources of the English language in his praise. General Wood's rise from the rank of captain in the army and medical adviser to the president in 1898 to a brigadier general and governor of Cuba in 1899 was meteorlike, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the coming three years will see him seated in the cabinet of his warm personal friend.

Others of the president's friends who are sometimes spoken of as slated for cabinet positions are George Frederick William Holls and Professor Nicholas Murray Butler, both of New York. Mr. Holls is a lawyer and may succeed to the attorney generalship. He represented the United States as secretary of our delegation to The Hague peace conference, and his work there attracted international attention. He is a strong and able man and has had much experience as a traveler, lawyer, author and educator. Professor Butler fills the chair of philosophy and education in Columbia university and is one of the best known educators of the United States. He is a man of resourceful and strong character and striking personality.

It is confidently believed that George Bruce Cortelyou, secretary to the late president, will receive a cabinet posi-

Running an Ocean Liner by Hand.

In the problem of the application of motive power to transportation as a form of production in the sense that it increases the value or utility of a product the significance of the development of motive power transcends almost any other consideration, says The Engineering Magazine. A somewhat impressive example can be derived from the rough calculation of the meaning that would attach to a transatlantic liner with a 20,000 horsepower engine were that engine to be replaced by 20,000 horsepower of human muscle.

To run night and day there would have to be three relays of men at the treadmill or other appliance which would be used. Each eight hour shift at each 20,000 horsepower engine would be 100,000 men, or 200,000 for the two engines. Three shifts of 200,000 men would give below decks a population of a city of second grade. If the problem, moreover, were put in the form of a high speed transportation, such as is represented by the locomotive condition, it disappears practically in the field of the unthinkable.

It needs, therefore, but a moment's consideration of the widespread significance which the railroad bears to the modern economic method to bring out the debt which the modern community owes to the motive power problem.

A FAIR QUESTION TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS.

WOULD you give two cents or two and a half cents for immediate and positive relief from the exhausting and nerve-racking asthma from which you suffer? One dose of Foley's Honey and Tar is positively and unconditionally guaranteed to give relief, and there are ten doses in a 25 cent bottle—twenty-five doses in a 50 cent bottle.

Foley's Honey and Tar will cure asthma if not too far advanced, and always will bring relief. Remember one dose means relief from the terrible wheezing and choking up. Is our guarantee worth the price of a trial to you? "Foley's Honey and Tar" is the name.

Louise Prickett, 500 Bryan Ave., Danville Ill., writes: "I had suffered several years with Asthma and after trying a great many remedies I had given up all hope. I was advised to try Foley's Honey and Tar. It immediately stops the coughing spells and I get my breath more freely. It is the only medicine that ever gave me relief."

BANNER SALVE heals all hurts.

Rider & Snyder, Druggists.

J. R. SMITH,

22½ W. Main St.

NOW a special low price made for 30 days on my stock. Repairing Lawn Mowers and Sharpened for 50c, Shears and Scissors Hooned, Bicycle Repairing, fine line of Oils, Flooring Oil for Painting and for Machinery, Varnish, Stains and Paints, Gas Mantels from 10c to 35c, Globes from 10c to 40c, Oil and Gas Stoves, Gas Ranges, 4 new Wheels will close them out at cost price and guaranteed for one year. Special Oil for Cream Separator. Yours truly,

J. R. SMITH.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

WANTED.

AGENTS—Life of McKinley, by Murat Halstead. Full account assassination, anarchism, etc. Largest; best illustrations Authentic. $1.50 We give 50% and premiums. Freight paid. Credit given. Agents clear $15 daily. Big sale assured. Free outfits ready. Order today. Monarch Book Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS-Life of McKinley, 500 page large book. Handsomely illustrated. Outfit free Now ready. 75% discount to agents Freight paid. Credit given. Henry Neil, 323 Dearborn St., Chicago.

APPRENTICES wanted at Bast's Millinery store.

BY a reliable book keeper, now employed a small set of books to keep, evenings, at home, charges moderate. Address "B. K," care Independent.

COOK- Good cook and dishwasher immediately Good wages, 25 S. Erie street, F. R. Smith, proprietor.

ENGINEERS—Firemen, Machinists and Electricians send for 40 page catalogue containing questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers to obtain Engineer's license Address Geo A. Zeller, Publisher room 503-18 S. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

GIRL- Experienced girl for general house work Good wages and no washing Apply at Benedict's Furniture Store, S. Erie street

GIRL—An experienced girl for general housework. Apply at 313 E. Main st

GIRL for general house work. Inquire at 117 North High street.

GIRL for general housework; no washing or ironing; wages $4.00 per week Write or call phone 85, Sebring, O. Mrs. E. H. Sebring.

HOUSE—Four or five roomed house or flat apartments; only two in the family. Address "House Hunter," care this office.

HOUSE by October 10; must be centrally located. Inquire of Mrs. J. W. Ryder, corner Oak and Mill streets

HOUSEKEEPER—An elderly Christian housekeeper Only two in family. Pleasant home for the right person. Address L. C. R., Box 83, Canal Dover, O.

LABORERS on the water works. Inquire on the ditch, cor. W. Main and Columbus streets.

LADIES to learn hair dressing, manicuring, facial massage or chiropody. One year's apprenticeship saved. You cannot obtain the advantages of constant practice, expert instructions, lectures, etc., in any other way, only 4 weeks required, tools presented each graduate, one-half receipts paid students, comparatively no expense, board provided if desired This is the busy season. Apply at once, Moler College, Chicago, Ill.

MEN—The Moler Barber College, Chicago Ill., wants men to learn the trade; they teach the work in two months by tried methods, and practical experience, abundance of practice furnished by free clinic. A systematical course of instructions given by experts, evening lectures and demonstrations by specialists, examination in graduating department, diplomas granted that are a worthy recommendation We are the only institution of the kind in the world. Branches at New York, St. Louis, Minneapolis, San Francisco or Buffalo. Positions guaranteed at top wages. Graduates wanted for trains, hospitals, hotels country and city shops, tools donated, wages Saturdays, board included, two years apprenticeship saved Illustrated catalogue and particulars mailed free.

MANAGER in every large county to appoint agents for the Famous "Game o' Skill" nickel slot machine for drinks or cigars; lawful everywhere, takes place of all forbidden slot machines. Rented or sold on easy payments. Secure territory quick. Palmer Billiard Table Works, Chicago, Ills.

ROOMS—Three or four rooms for light housekeeping, centrally located. Inquire of J. R Aikens, care J. W. Foltz, 22 E. Main street.

SALESMAN—An inteligent, energetic soliciting salesman can secure a position where he can make $120 to $200 per month; no capital required. Address Mercantile Co., No. 611 Penn street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR RENT.

ROOMS-Two nicely furnished front rooms central Mrs Hall, southeast corner Hill and Charles street.

ROOMS—Four rooms, 1 quire at 27 West street. Three minutes walk from Main street. City and cistern water.

For Sale or Rent.

HOUSE—Eleven room house, all conveniences, corner North and High streets. Will exchange for smaller property. W. E. N. Hemperly, over 14 S. Erie street.

LOST.

$25 00 Reward to anyone returning diamond ring or giving any information regarding same Jacob Roun, care Hotel Sailer.

FOR SALE.

LOTS—Ten choice lots left on Edna and Ruth streets. One of the most desirable locations in the city, adjoining Oak Park and new $4,000 Oak Park School. Handy to any glass works or Russell & Co.'s. Plans for model modern homes at moderate cost furnished free to parties building neat homes. Inquire of John H. Williams, 128 West Main street.

BICYCLE—A second hand girl's bicycle cheap. Inquire at Independent office.

BOILER 52 in. by 14 ft. second-hand boiler including bangers, hanger posts grate bars and front complete. West Side Milling Co.

FOR SALE—Good 8 room house on N. Mill street. Only five minutes walk from city park $2500. S. Burd, S. W. Cor. Main and Erie

GOVE'S Veterinary Remedies. Ten special preparations; cures for all common diseases and ailments of animals. Geo. H. Gove, V. S., 118 South Mill street. Bell phone 208

HORSES COUGH. GOVE'S special cough remedy cures all coughs during the early stage, when no other symptoms are observed Geo. H. Gove, V. S., 118 S. Mill St. Bell phone 208.

HOUSE—A six room house with bath, etc., also several building lots 55x150. Call on J. V. Carr, 58 East Tremont street.

HOUSE of 7 rooms and summer kitchen, gas, fruit, water and cellar, convenient to all the leading works Inquire 24 George street, near Richville avenue school

HOUSE of six large rooms, fine cellar, summer kitchen, 75-foot well, cistern and grape arbor; corner Jarvis avenue and Walnut streets; also two lots on Jarvis avenue. Address H. care Independent office.

HOUSE—No. 63 S East St.; 8 rooms; best ever built here strictly for sale; all modern conveniences. Inspection invited. Warren E. Russell, 15 Prospect St.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—I will sell at Public Sale, Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock at the corner of Mill and Tremont streets, all my household goods Mr. M. L. Seller.

LATTICE—60 feet of wood lattice work, 8 feet high, price $10. Warren E Russell, 25 Prospect street.

LOT 50x130 on Borden Avenue, cheap if sold soon. Inquire 14 West Tremont street.

LOT—One vacant lot on South Erie street, near Edwin street; also one acre tract on Grape street. See J. E. Johns, 13 East Main street city.

LOTS 132x300 on Kent street, off Richville Ave. 60 foot street; gas and city water on street. Only three left—$400 each. S. Burd, southwest corner Main and Erie Sts.

ONE dray wagon duplex spring, short turn gear 1800 to 2100 lbs. capacity; one dray, same description as above but 2500 to 3000 lbs capacity These wagons have been used but a short time and are in good condition. Will sell at half price. Also one ten-horse power upright boiler in good condition at a bargain. Inquire at 72 S. Erie St.

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